

# Advanced Prefix Sums

## 1D Prefix Sums:

### Step 1: Create the prefix sum array

```
for (int i=1; i<=N; i++) {  
    pre[i] = val[i] + pre[i-1];  
}
```

Now  $pre[i]$  stores the sum of the first  $i$  elements.

### Step 2: Answer the queries: $O(1)$ per query

The sum of the range from  $a$  to  $b$  is:

$pre[b] - pre[a-1]$

## 1D Inverse Prefix Sums:

### Step 1: Add all the ranges: $O(1)$ per range

To add  $x$  to the range from  $a$  to  $b$ :

```
val[a] += x;  
val[b+1] -= x;
```

### Step 2: Make $val[i]$ store the $i$ 'th value

```
for (int i=1; i<N; i++) {  
    val[i] += val[i-1];  
}
```

Now each value  $val[i]$  stores the correct amount at index  $i$ .

## 2D Prefix Sums:

### Step 1: Create the prefix sum array

```
for (int i=1; i<=N; i++) {  
    for (int j=1; j<=N; j++) {  
        pre[i][j] = val[i][j] + pre[i-1][j] + pre[i][j-1] - pre[i-1][j-1];  
    }  
}
```

### Step 2: Answer the queries: O(1) per query

The sum of the range from (x1, y1) to (x2, y2) is:

$pre[x2][y2] - pre[x1-1][y2] - pre[x2][y1-1] + pre[x1-1][y1-1]$

## 2D Inverse Prefix Sums:

### Step 1: Add all the ranges

To add v to the range from (x1, y1) to (x2, y2):

```
val[x1][y1] += v;  
val[x1][y2+1] -= v;  
val[x2+1][y1] -= v;  
val[x2+1][y2+1] += v;
```

### Step 2: Make val[i][j] store the value at (i, j)

```
for (int i=1; i<=N; i++) {  
    for (int j=1; j<=N; j++) {  
        val[i][j] += + pre[i-1][j] + pre[i][j-1] - pre[i-1][j-1];  
    }  
}
```